BUSINESS NOTICES.

English Imperial Three-ply Carpeting of new and beauti'al designs for Spring sales at 29 Bowery. Hisam Andrason's This morning twenty hales will be exhibited and sid very chap. Also, Three-ply Carpeta 6s 5d, 7s, 8s and 9s per yard. Call and see

IMPORTED CARPETS .- PETERSON HEMPURIED CARPETS.— PETERSON

Converted by Broadway, corner White-st. have just received per packet ship Gorra Linn, an additional supply of rich and elegant Carpeting, new designs and extra quality. Also an tovoice of Henderson's celebrated Brussels Carpets, which are offered at the lowest possible cash prices, and full 10 per cent less than any other store selling similar goods.

CARPETS CHEAP. - Mossrs. E. A. PE-TEXENS & CO., 70 Canel at, have just received a large addition to their stock of Carpeitogs, Oil Cloths, Rogs. Mais, i.e., which they propose to sell at the very lowest figure. Housekeepers will find their advantage in calling at this store before purchasing elsewhere. It is by selling chesper abon others that PATRASSON & Co. expect to secure customers and extend their boalness. Give them a call, examine their goods, and learn their prices.

IMPORTED CARPETS - NEW SPRING STYLES — SMITH & LOUNSERRY, 448 Pearl-street, (op-posite William-street)—Have now in store a large and elegant assortment of CARPETINGS, embracing all the latest and most destrable styles in market. The stock comelegant assortment of CARPETINGS, embracing all the intent and most destrains styles in market. The stock comprises rich Wilton, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels Tapestry, and International Control of the Comprise assortment variety of styles and width, with a complete assortment all other goods connected with the business. The superior styles and quality of the goods, and the low price styles and quality of the goods, and the low price which they will be sold, offer great inducements for purchasers to examine this stock. Experienced apholishers in constant employ to cut and fit carpets at the abortist notice and in the best manner.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—BANGS, SHOTHER & CO., Frace Sale Rooms, No. 15 Park Row, will sell THIS EVEN NO. commencing at 7 o'clock, a very large and choice collection of English and American publications, embracing many valuable standard works and superbly litustrated volumes. Also, a variety of fine Suple and Fancy Stationery, &c. Gatalogues may be had at the Sales Rooms.

French Printed Lawns for One Shil-Ing syard may be obtained at HITCHCOCK & LEADERAT-ze's, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. They are a yard wide, beautiful patteres, and warranted fast colors. This bouss also keeps one of the largest and best assortments of every other kind of Ladles' Fancy Dress Goods in the city, and always sells cheap while their housewife goods, and Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Marseilles Quilts, Lineas, &c. &c. are equal to any in the city.

A VALUABLE PIANO FOR \$3 A MONTH .-A VALUABLE PIANO FOR \$3 A MONTH.

An opportunity is now effered to the public, by which, by
the payment of a small sum per menth, every one can become the owner of a frait-rate Piano, made by the beat
makers, and of the value of \$300. The American Pianovoats. Company, Lafarge Buildings, Broadway, have
availed themselves of a pupular and well tested pian, and
have applied it to the subject of Piano fortes. They are
thereby enabled to accure to a large number of persons
instruments, in every respect excellent, at the same rate
which thousands now pay for her only. The plan being
self-government, is perfectly secure and open. We have
no doubt that hundreds will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity. The prospecture can be obtained, and
nooks are now open at the affice of the Company, Lafarge
Buildings, 259 Broadway, Room No. 5.

Efforts to control public inclination Efforts to control public inclination it and mays fail in this country. Genin merely seeks to graifly it; and by a pleasant coincidence, his leading style for the Spring of 1851, seems to have satisfied the general tastic. But while respecting the Republican axiom, that the will the msjortly ought to govern, he guards agatost all dissatisfaction on the part of the minority, by presenting a great variety of styles, from which gentlemen can select the one they deem the most becoming. There is one matter in relation to his Hats, in which Genin never permits a variation, it is the price—Four Politars.

STEAMER GEORGIA-A Word in time—Travellers. Busn's Renovating Aromatic Cordial strengthens the system and gives tone and vigor to the stomach and howels—the best medicine you can use as preventive against those terrible scourges, dysentery, Diarrhors, and summer complaint. Principal depot 319 Greenwich, cor. Duane-st, and by my appointed agents. Price 50cts. per bottle.

Twenty Thousand Yards beautiful Floor Oil Cloths only Se. 4s and 5s per yard, one and two yards wide, at 29 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON'S, Also Eng-last Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, 6s to 8s per yard, of ele-gant tapeetry, marble and chiniz figures, the largest assort-ment to be found.

TLADIES' BREECHES AND TURKISH COSTUMES are now fash onable in Europe and becoming so here. The latest style, worn there by ladies of rank, has been secured by Tulor McKems, 17 Carmine st, where orders will be thankfully received. Also Mer's and Boys Clothing.

The control of the control of

BARNUM's .- This afternoon the laughable place of "State Secrets," and also the play of the Irish Dragoon" will be performed. The powerful pro-duction of the "Drunkard" will be performed this eve-ning to a crowded house.

Every man should be his own Landlord. He would not then be compelled either to submit to
the annually increased executions of the landlord, or by his
more captice or tyramy divere from heuse to bouse to
seek a habitation, and that, too, often attended with the
greatest inconvenience loss of business, and sometimes to
the entire cuin of his future prospects, as well as that of his
family. The whole remedy lies to his own hands, by economy, the money which he is now paying for a twelve
months' rent, might be made to purchase a plot of freehold
land, on which he could exect a house he could truly call
his home. Then, and then only, are you independent, for
no man chan deptive you of a shelter. Even should you he
so unfortunate as it contract debt, which you are unable to
pay, yet as the law is new relating to homesteads, your
creditors cannot tonch your house or furniture. To those
who think with us, we say, decidedly and supplied cally,
go and see Stratton Fort, thenew and popular village, onif eight mites from the city, and opposite Harlem; and,
take our word for it you will be delighted with the piace.
It is accessible several times a day, both by land and water.
The office for said property is 225 Wooster-st., two doors
from Amity-st., where mans and to formation is at all times
chearfully given by one of the proprietors, and the steam
bont Jaland City. Captain Revnolds, will leave the foot of Every man should be his own Landchearfully given by one of the proprieto: a, and the ates cheerfully given by one of the propriets a, and the seesan bent laimed City. Captain Reynolds, will leave the foot of Fulton at every morning, Sundays excepted, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of clock precisely, for Flushing, which is within five minutes walk of Stratton Fort; and a party interested will be on board to conduct passengers on the ground and affaird the necessary information, and which lots are sold.

Stair Carpets are now sold at aston-

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYING ES-TABLISHMENT-Office No. 3 John at New-York The proprietors of this establishment, whose Dying and Fin-indian have been so long and favorably known to the com-numity, are ready to receive orders for dying and cleaning Silk, Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Fancy Goods of every escription is the best manner.
ai7 imTh8kM* BARRETT NEPHEWS & Co.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

HEAD-QUARTERS REMOVED .- KELTY A FREQUENT Wholesale and Retail Window Shade Storm, 191 Broadway.—Fersons wanting Shades, Gilt and Shade Trimmings, can find the best assortment in the city, as above. Dealers supplied. No second profits. All Shades warranted to stand any climate. Some new patterns of Gold. Birds and Flowers that cannot be seen at any other store. Prices lower than elsewhere. Call and satisfy yourselves. ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER

HATS, WITHOUT MINTURE—Names of Nice.—We are prepared to furnish gentlemen about to visit Europe during the
World's Industrial Exhibition in London with this great
American Summer his whose years of popularity are equaled only by its comfort, elegance and unique manufacture.

LEARY & OO, Hatters,

m3 if Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Sedateada &c, would do well to call at M. William's old established Warerooms, 150 Chal-ham at, corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found to largest assortment of articles in his line over offered to the

Read the advertisements on another page headed FERGUSON'S Arrow Root Starch. my2 1mM W4 F

PIRATES KILLED! RATES RILLED:
There they lie, stiff and stark,
Kitled by polson in the dark
Pirates! yes, but not the kind
That on Cuta set their mind—
These are Sed-bugs, Koaches, Fleas.
Slain in multiundes with case,
By the Powder we rely on,
Sold in canlaters by Leon.
E. Lyon, 424 Broadway.

SPRING MILLINERY .- L. & A. UNDER-Mill., Jobbers of Millinery Goods, have removed from 6 to 27 Johnst., (north side, near Nassadat) where during the remainder of the season, they will dispose of the balance of their Spring stock comprising a large amortiment of every article in the Millinery line, at GREAT SAR-GAINS, on account of some of them having been slightly damaged by dampness.

MILL. Jobbers of Millinery Goods, have removed from 5 the balance of the particle and the par

Elegant French Wedding Cards, silver bordered and plain Forceign, engraved and printed in gold, and plain styles, in the most fashlomable manner. Also, a spiendid associate on of rich silver emboased, and plain Forceign Wedding Envelors, from the most cele-brated manufacturers of faria and London, at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner of Duane-at.

My9 41°

COUNTERPANES and TABLE COVERS

om Auction—very chesp:
9 quarter Counterpanes for single beds, only \$1.
18 do do double do 16
11 do do do do 16
12 do do do do 60
13 do do do do 20 These Counterpanes for use are equal to the cenobrates at \$5 and \$10. Elegant, all wood, emboased Table Covers, large stress only \$2. Hosters and Dr. Goods of all kinds, trom ancions, daily, at Burnstr', Cheap Dry Goods Store, 136 Walker-st. my8 3;*

Stockings, Summer Under Clothing and Gents furnishing articles in great variety, and decided-ig cheap, at Parrish's Canal-st Stocking Store, 77 Canal-st, 2d block from Broadway.

SECURITY AGAINST DISAPPOINTMENT .-We don't healtate to say that Gentlemen destring Shirts or other under garments that shi fit without a wrinkle and he all that the most faulthous man of fashion can desire, should open negristors at once with our friend Garsan, of the well known Furnishing Establishment. No. 1 Astor House

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—From Joseph Hoxie, Esc., New-York City.—New-York, July 31, 1847.—Genys. After baving suffered many years from repeated attacks of Dyspepsis in its worst form, and almost exhausted my hopes of being able to obtain any permanent relief, I was induced to have recourse to the "Oxygenated Bitters," prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., for which you are his spenta. It gives me great pleasure to say, that its effects upon me have been highly beneficial, eracticating the disease, and restoring me to good health; and I stocerely hope that all who may be soffering from that dreadful disease, will be induced to give the medicine a trial, fully believing they will not be disappointed in the result.

For saie by A. B. & D. Sanda, 100 Folton-st; A. L. Scovill & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broad way, N. Y.; and by the Drugg'sts generally in the United States and Ganada. OXYGENATED BITTERS .- From Joseph

Patent Tapestry, Three-ply and Paient Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, the most beautiful article ever ofered, and at low prices, at the celebratist cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, 99 Bowery, Hi-zam Andrason's. Do not fall to look at the m.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1851.

W. L. PALMER is our agent | in Syracuse for the sale of The Tribune.

T. H. Prass and Edward Downs supply The Tribune in New Haven on the arrival of the morning train of cars from New York.

PRILADELPHIA subscribers to The Tribune will be regularly supplied with the paper at 55 cents per month, by the Agent, W. B. Ziebers, Thirdet, below Chesnut.

Persons in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, who are not regular subscribers to The Triburs, but who may desire to have an opportunity of regularly reading Mr. Greeley's Letters from the World's Fair and from different parts of Europe, will please hand or send their address through the Post-Office, and they will be regularly served. Price 124 cents per week, to be paid to the Carrier.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Persons wishing copies of this paper will please

leave their orders early this morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued To-Morrow Morning, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Niagara sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

The news by the Arctic, which we publish this morning, contains no prominent feature. The leading topic in England is, of course, the Great Exhibition, which was to be opened in two days. We shall receive an account of this imposing event from Mr. Greeley, who expected to reach London on the 30th ult. This morning we give the first of his letters from beyond the Ocean. Our London correspondent has forwarded to us a concise resume of the Continental news, to which we refer our readers.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.-We publish this morning a portion of the Report of the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, forwarded from Cincinnat; by The Tribune's special Reporter. The late meeting of the Association has been more than usually interesting. We shall continue the Report from day to day til it is completed.

The Bugbear of Disunion.

The State Rights Convention at Charleston has adjourned without resolving upon immediate secession, and for the time being, at least, the Union may count South Carolina among its jewels. Another Convention of delegates elected by the people of that State, (this one consisted of delegates from the State Rights Associations which have been formed throughout the State.) has been elected and may perhaps soon meet to deliberate upon the same subject. We may safely hope that will follow in the footsteps of its illustrious predecessor, and postpone to a future day and riper reflection the dread disruption of this Confederacy. The fact that such has been the conclusion of the present effort renders such an upshot more probable hereafter, and for that reason we do not hesitate to welcome it with sincerest satisfaction. And it seems to us that every candid friend of the very interest this Convention met especially to protect, must do the same. For we cannot conceive how any Southern man, viewing the matter altogether from the stand-point of Southern institutions, and with a single eye to their tranquillity and duration, if he but view it clearly and calmly, can fail to see that adherence to the Union is the sole path of wisdom and that all else is starkest folly.

We have never been among the prophets of danger to the Union. We have never even believed in such a danger, and thus the action of this Convention is but what we expected. There is, however, a class of journals, some specimens of which exist in this latitude, to which it must be accompanied by an admixture of disappointment because it takes something away from their stock in trade. These journals do not really desire to see South Carolina or any other state secede, but they are more than willing to have such an event at hand as an imminent bugbear to scare business into their own nets, and magnify their own importance. The dread of disunion they exploit as a Califormian does his sandbank, and seek to perpetuate it as the Ephesians of old did the worship of their beloved and profitable Diana, falling tooth and nail upon any well-meaning person who declares aloud that the whole business is a sham. One would suppose that such vehement patriotism as theirs would gladly receive any honest assurance that the country was not in danger. Had we been tormented by the fear that our house would tumble about our ears and bury ourselves, our family and our earthly goods in the crash, we should certainly be grateful to the man who, en careful inspection, would assure us there was no cause for alarm. Not so however The Express, The Journal of Com. merce, and the various merchants, lawyers and politicians who arrogate to themselves

hold up as public enemies those who show that it is something more stable than a willow and less brittle than a bulrush; those who show that its foundations rest immovably in the pelitical, geographical and commercial necessities of the nation. and that its structure is strong with the strength of the whole Past and the whole Future. And so they do their best to keep in sight their bugbear, and we trust find their account in it, for it would be a pity to have them suffer uncompensated, such wear and tear of either lungs or onscience.

But what State will perpetrate disunion, or even threaten it for their benefit, now that Mississippi and South Carolina have declined the honor? Or what would be gained by it, could it be accomplished? Would Slavery be any rafer? Would the price of 'niggers' rise in consequence? These are the questions whose answer must decide the matter: for men are not fools because they live south of Mason & Dixon's line, and notwithstanding all the gas that can be generated upon State rights, honor, independence or what net, and notwithstanding all the pecuniary and political profits that their friends at the North or elsewhere may reap, they will not do a thing that is sure to defeat its own sole possible purpose, and get them into other difficulties beside.

It is not necessary to enlarge on these considerations. They are too palpable to need enforcing, and we allude to them mainly to show the vacuity of the clamor with which so thriving a trade has been driven hereabouts. If there had been any reality in the talk of South Carolina. it would now have appeared; if her people had really believed what Mr. Rhett and his friends so loudly asseverated, they would have manifested it; if there had been any reason, any advantage, any chance of gain, anything at all to hope from disunion, they would have tried it. But they have not and will not. And we believe, that by-and-bye the Northern people-and the Southern too, though that will take longer,-will come generally to understand that the danger of disunion under any circumstances, or in any event whatever, was never anything more than a delusion, conjured up by the honest fears and mistaken patriotism of some, and the unscrupulous legerdemain of a far greater number whose constant but not always successful care is to attain the glories and joys of office, or the profits of cotton.

The Danger of the Future.

[From the Express of Saturday.]

The Tribune of this City is ready to see our now United States become the scenes of anarchy and civil war. Like the Athenian Draco, it would write a code of laws in lesters of blood. It would make this country what St Domingo was, when the revolted negroes spread desolation all round them—what it was when Port an Prince was laid in ashes, and when the bloody Dessalines by public proclamation called upon the blacks to unite in a general massacre of the whites, and when, in the space of a single day, twenty five hundred white man were remorelessly alan under such devillab hangiations as are now day by day preached smong us.
This is not the motive of the Editors of The Tribune, but these are their teachings day after day. They are stirring up the negroes to rebellion and murder. They stell them, as they tell fifteen Southern States, our equals in power, and our brothers in that Union and under the Constitution, created by our failers, that they are morally unfit to be our From the Express of Saturday.

created by our fathers, that they are morally unfit to be our

We know the weaknesses of The Erpress and are accustomed to see them without surprise.

We warned the South of the danger that is before them. We showed by indisputable facts that within fifty years the slave population, increased to ten or twelve millions, will be concentrated in the cotton. rice and sugar growing States, and that the white population owning the slaves will be very far inferior in number to the slaves. We assumed from the facts of the past that the slaves will during this time greatly increase in intelligence; and then. taking history for our guide, we proved what must be the result of such a state of things and earnestly appealed to toose most concerned to embrace in time the only alternative, and provide for some competent and judicious scheme of emancipation. That is the whole substance and purport of our article.

Hereupon The Express accuses us of being ready to see the United States plunged into anarchy and civil war, of wishing to write laws in blood, of desiring to renew in this country the massacres of St. Dominge, and of stirring up the slaves to rebellion and murder.

We leave the public to judge what regard to truth and what degree of common sense the journalist possesses who presumes so to pervert the plain and only possible meaning of our language.

If there is no such danger in the future as we have indicated, we shall rejoice to see it demonstrated; if the facts we have stated are incorrect, we shall be glad to be corrected: and if our deductions are erroneous, we will accept and acknowledge any that are proved to be juster. The subect is one of momentous importance; it eminently merits a calm and dispassionate elucidation; but to treat it after the fashion of The Express is most pitiably to confess both the justice of our position, the weakness of the cause of Slavery, and the imbecility of its present advocate.

JENNY LIND'S THIRD CONCERT.-To-night the third Concert of the farewell series will be given In Castle Garden, with an admirable programme. Jenny Lind will sing "Una voce," "Ah, non giunge," in the trio from " Otello," " Take this "The Last Rose of Summer," and the Echo Song." Salvi and Belletti also contribute their full share to the richness of the musical banquet. The "Wedding March" is set down as the concluding piece, on account, we suppose. of the nervous haste of some of the audience, who are in the babit of rushing out before the close of the Concert, and who always take care to make as much noise as possible. When will a peculiar devotion to the Union. They | people get the better of this rudeness?

GLANCES AT EUROPE No. I. Crossing the Atlantic.

Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune

Liverroot, (Eng.) Montay, April 28, 1851. THE leaden skies, the chilly rain, the general out-door aspect and prospect of discomfort prevailing in New-York when our good steamship BALTIC cast loose from her dock at noon on the 16th inst, were not particularly calculated to inspire and exhilarate the goodly number who were then bidding adieu for months at least to home, country and friends. The most sanguine of the inexperienced, however, appealed for solace to the wind, which they, so long as the City completely sheltered us on the east, insisted was blowing from ' a point West of North'-whence they very logically deduced that the north-east storm, now some thirty-six to forty-right hours old, had spent its force, and would soon give place to a serene and lucid atmosphere. I believe the Recometer at no time countenanced this augury. which a brief experience sufficed most signally to confute. Before we had passed Coney Island, it was abundantly certain that our freshening breeze bailed directly from Labrador and the icebergs beyond, and had no idea of changing its quarters. By the time we were fairly outside of Sandy Hook we were struggling with as uncomfortable and damaging a cross sea as had ever enlarged my slender nautical experience; and in the course of the next bour the high resolves, the valorous defiances of the scores who had embarked in the settled determination that they scould not be sea sick, had been exchanged for pallid faces and heaving bosoms. Of our two hundred passengers, possibly one-half were able to face the dinner-table at 4 P. M.; less than onefourth mustered to supper at 7; while a stern

but scanty remnant-perhaps twenty in all-answered the summons to breakfast next morning. I was not in any one of these categories. So long as I was able, I walked the deck and sought to occupy my eyes, my limbs, my brain, with something else than the sea and its perturbations. The attempt, however, proved a signal failure .-By the time we were five miles off the Hook, I was a decided case; another hour laid me prostrate, though I refused to leave the deck; at six o'clock a friend, finding me recumbent and hopeless in the smokers' room, persuaded and helped me to go below. I unbooted and swayed into my berth, which endured me, perforce, for the next tweaty-four hours. I then summoned strength to crawl on deck, because, while I remained below, my sufferings were barely less than while walking above, and my recovery hopeless.

I shall not barrow up the souls nor the stomachs of landsmen, as yet reveling in b iss'ul ignor ance of its tortures, with any description of seasichness. They will know all in ample season or if not, so much the better. But naked honesty requires a correction of the prevalent error that this malady is necessarily transient and easily overcome. Thousands who imagine they have been sea-sick on some River or Lake steamboat or even during a brief sleighride, are annually putting to sea with as little necessity or urgency as suffices to send them on a jaunt to Niagara or the White Mountains. They suppose they may very probably be 'qualmish' for a few hours, but that (they fancy) will but highten the general enjoyment of the voyage. Now it is quite true that any green sea-goer may be sick for a few hours only; he may even not be sick at all. But the probability is very far from this, especially when the voyage is undertaken in any other than one of the four sunniest, blandest months of the year. Of every hundred who cross the Atlantic for the first time, I am confident that two-thirds endure more than they had done in all the five years preceding-more than they would do during two months hard labor as convicts in a State Prison. Of our two hundred, I talnk fifty did not see a healthy or really happy hour during the passage; while as many more were sufferers for at least half the time. The other hundred were mainly Ocean's old acquaintances, and on that account treated more kindly; but many of these

had some trying hours. Utter indifference to life and all its belongings is one of the characteristics of a genuine case of sea-sickness No. 1. I enjoyed some opportunities r observing this during our voyage. For in stance: One evening I was standing by a sick gentleman who had dragged himself or been carried on deck and laid down on a water-proof mattress which raised him two or three inches from the floor. Suddenly a great wave broke square over the bow of the ship and rushed aft in a river through dither gangway-the two uniting again beyond the purser's and doctor's offices, just where the sick man lay. Any live man would have jumped to his feet as suddenly as if a rattlesnake were whizzing in his blanket; but the sufferer never moved, and the languid coolness of eye wherewith he regarded the rushing flood hich made an island of him was most expressive Happily, the wave had nearly spent its force and was now so rapidly diffused that his refuge was not quite overflowed.

Of course, those who have voyaged and not suffered will pronounce my general picture grossly exaggerated; wherein they will be faithful to their own experience, as I am to mine. I write for the benefit of the uninitiated, to warn them, not against braving the ocean when they must or ought, but against resorting to it for pastime. Voyaging cannot be enjoyment to most of them it must be suffering. The sonorous rhymeaters in praise of 'A Life on the Ocean Wave." The Sea! the Sea! the Deep Blue Sea! &c were probably never out of sight of land in a gale in their lives. If they were ever 'half seas over,' the liquid which buoyed them up was not brine, but wine, which is quite another affair. And, as they are continually luring people out of soundings who might far better have remained on terra firma, I lift up my voice in warning against them-A home on the raging deep, is not a scene of en oyment, even to the sailor, who suffers only from hardship and exposure : no other laborer's wages are so dearly earned as his, and his season of en owment is not the voyage but the stay in port-He is compelled to work hardest just when other out-door laborers deem working at all out of the question. To him Night and Day are alike in their duties as in their exemptions: While the more forious and blinding the tempest, the greater must be his exertions, perils and privations. In fair weather his hours of rest are equal to his hours of labor: in bad weather he may have no hours of rest whatever. Should he find such, he flings himself into his bunk for a few hours in his wet clothes, and turns out smoking like a coal-pit at the next summons to duty, to be drenched afresh in the cold affusions of sea and sky-and so on. An old sea-captain assured me that his crew were sometimes in wet clothing throughout an -Our weather was certainly bad, though not

the worst. We started on our course, after leaving Sandy Hook, in the teeth of a North-Easter and it clung to us like a brother. It varied to East North-East, East South-East, South-East, and occasionally condescended to blow a little from nearly North or nearly South, but we had not six hours of Westerly or semi-Westerly wind throughout the passage. There may have been two days in all, though I think not, in which some of the principal sails could be made to draw, but they were necessarily set so sharply at angles with the ship as to do little good. Usually, one or two try sails were all the canvas displayed, and they rather served to steady the ship than to aid her progress; while for days together, stripped to her naked spars, she was compelled to push her bowsprit into the wind's very eye by the force of her engines alone. And that wind, though no burricane, had a will of its own; while the waves, rolled perpetually against her bow by so ong a succession of easterly winds, were a decided impediment to easterly progress. I doubt whether there is another steamship which could have made the passage safely and without extra

effort in less time than the Baltic did. -Our weather was not all bad, though we had no thoroughly fair day-no day entirely free from rain-none in which the decks were dry throughout. In fact, the spray often kept them thorough ly drenched, especially aft, when there was no rain at all. During four or five of the twelve days we had some hour or more of semi-sunshine either at morning, midday or toward night. The only gales of much account were those of our first night off Long Island and our last before seeing land (Saturday,) when on coming into soundings off the coast of Ireland, we had a very decided blow and (the ship having become very light by the consumption of most of her coal,) the wors kind of asea. It gave me my sickest hour, though not my worst day.

Our dreariest days were Wednesday and Thursday, 23d and 24th, when we were a little more than half way across. With the wind precisely ahead and very strong, the skies black and owering, a pretty constant rain and a driving, blinding spray which drenched everything above the decks, themselves ankle deep in water, I cannot well imagine how two hundred fellow-passen" gers, driven down and kept down in the cabins and state-rooms of a steamship, could well be treated to a more dismal prospect. I thought the philosophy even of the card players (who were by far the most industrious and least miserable class among us) was tried by it. Spacious as the Baltic is, two hundred passengers with fifty or sixty at. tendants confined for days together to her cabins, fill her quite full enough. For those who are thoroughly well, there are society, reading, eating play, and other pastimes, but for the sick and helpless, who can neither read nor play, whom even conversation fatigues, and to whom the underdeck smell, especially in connection with food, is intensely revolting, I can imagine no heavier hours short of absolute torture. Having endured these, I had nothing beyond them to dread, and it was rather a satisfaction, on reaching the Irish coast, to be greeted with a succession of hail squalls-to work up the Channel against a wet North-Easter, and be landed in Liverpool (after a tedious detention for lack of water on the bar at the mouth of the Mersey) under sullen skies and in a dripping rain. I wanted to see the thing out, and would have taken amiss any deceitful smiles of Fortune after I had learned to dispense with her favors.

-There yet remains the grateful duty of speak ing of the mitigations of our trials. And in the first place, the Baltic herself is unquestionably one of the safest and most commodious sea-boats in the world. She is probably not the fastest, especially with a strong head wind and sea, because of her great bulk and the area of resistance she presents both above and below the water-line but for strength and excellence of construction' steadiness of movement, and perfection of accommodations, she can have no superior. Her wheels never missed a revolution from the time she discharged her New-York pilot till the time she stopped them to take on board his Liverpool counterpart, off Holyhead; and her sailing qualities, tosted under the most unfavorable suspices, are also admirable. She needs but good weather to make the run in ten days from dock to dock she would have done it this time had the winds been exactly the reverse of what they were or as the Asia had them before her. The luck cannot always be against her.

Praise of commanders and officers of steam ships has become so common that it has lost all emphasis, all force. I presume this is for the most part deserved; for it is not likely that the great responsibility of sailing these ships would be entrusted to any other than the very fittest hands; and this is a matter wherein mistakes may by care be avoided. The qualities of a sea man, a commander, do not lie dormant; the ocean tries and proves its men : while in this service the whole traveling public are the observers and judges. But such a voyage as we have just made tries the temper as well as the capacity; it calls into exercise every faculty, and lays bare defects if such there be. To sweep gaily on beefor a fresh, fair breeze is comparatively easy; but few landsmen can realize the patient assiduity and nautical skill required to extract propelling power from winds determined to be dead shead. How nicely the sails must be set at the sharnest angle with the course of the vessel, and sometimes that course itself varied a point or two to make them draw at all; how often they must be shifted, or reefed, or furled; how much labor and skill must be put in requisition to secure a very slight addition to the speed of the ship-all this I am not seaman enough to describe, though I can admire. And during the entire voyage, with its many vicissitudes, I did not hear one harsh or profane word from an officer, one sulky or uncivil response from a subordinate. And the perfection of Capt. Comstock's commandership in my eyes was that, though always on the alert and giving direction to every movement, he did not need to command half so much nor to make himself anything like so conspicuous as an ordinary man would. I willingly believe that some share of the merit of this is due to the admirable qualities of his assistants. especially Lieuts. Duncan and Hunter, of the U

-In the way of food and attendance, nothing desirable was wanting but Health and Appetite, Four meals per day were regularly provided-at , 12, 4 and 7 o'clock respectively—which would favorably compare with those provided at any but the very first Hotels; and some of the dinpers-that of the last Sunday especially-would have done credit to the Astor or Irving. Of course I state this with the reservation that the best water and the best milk that can be had at sea are to me unpalatable, and that, even when I can and must eat under a deck, it is a penance to do so. But these drawbacks are Ocean's fault, or mine; not the Baltic's. Many of the passengers ate their four meals regularly, after the first day out, with abundant relish; and one young New Yorker added a fifth, by taking a supper at ten each night with a capital appetite, after doing full justice to the four regular meals. If he could only patent his digestion and warrant it, he might turn his back on merchandize evermore. The attendance on the sick was the best fea-

ture of all. Aside from the constant and kind assiduities of Dr. Crary, the patience and watchful ness with which the sick were nursed and tended. their wants sought out, their wishes anticipated, was remarkable. Many had three meals per day served to them separately in their berths or on deck, and even at unseasonable hours, and often had special delicacies provided for them, without a demur or sulky look. As there was no extra charge for this, it certainly surpassed any precon. ception on my part of steamship amenity. I trust the ever-moving attendants received something

more than their wages for their arduous labors, they certainly deserved it.

-The notable incidents of our passage ware very few. An iceberg was seen to the northward one morning about sunrise by those who were on deck at that hour; but it kept at a respectful dis-'ance and we thought the example worthy of our imitation. I understand that the rising sun's rays on its surface produced a fine effect. A state school of whales exhibited their flukes for our of ification-so I heard. Several vessels were seen the first morning out while we were in the Galf Stream ; one or two from day to day, and of course a number as we neared the entrance of the Channel on this side ; but there were days wherein we saw no sail but our own; and I think we traversed nearly a thousand miles at one time on this great highway of nations without seeing one. Such facts give some idea of the Ocean's immensity, but I think few can realize save by experiment the weary length of the way from New-York to Liverpool, nor the quantity of blue water which separates the two points. Friends who went to California by Cape Horn and were seasick I proffer you my heartfelt sympathies !- It wu some consolation to me, even when most ill ma impatient, to reflect that the gales so adverse to us were most propitious to the many emigrant freighted packets which at this season are conveying thousands to our country's shores, and whose clouds of canvas occasionally loomed upon us in the distance. What were our 'light afflictions' compared with those of the multitudes crowded into their stifling steerages, so devoid of conveniences and comforts! Speed on, O favored coursers of the deep, bearing swiftly those sufeing exiles to the land of Hope and Freedom!

We had a law trial by way of variety lat Saturday-Capt. Comstock having been duly in dicted and arraigned for Humbug, in permitting us to be so long beset by all manner of easterly winds with never a puff from the westward Hop. Ashbel Smith from Texas officiated as Chief Justice; a Jury of six ladies and six gen. tlemen were empaneled; James T. Brady our ducted the prosecution with much wit and spirit; while Æolus, Neptune, Capt. Cuttle, Jack Bunsby, &c. testified for the prosecution, and Fair. weather, Westwind, Brother Jonathan and Mr. Steady gave evidence for the defense. The fun was rather heavy, but the audience was very good natured, and whatever the witnesses lacked in wit, they made up in extravagance of costume, so that two hours were whiled away quite en durably. The Jury not only acquitted the Cap tain without leaving their seats, but subjected the prosecutors to heavy damages (in wine) as malicious defamers. The verdict was received with unanimous and hearty approval.

-But I must stop and begin again. Suffice it that though we ought to have landed here inside of twelve days from New-York, the difference in time (Liverpool using that of Greenwich for Railroad convenience) being al but five hours - yet the long prevalence of Euterly winds had so lowered the waters of the Mersey by driving those of the Channel westerly into the Atlantic, that the pilot declined therespensibility of taking our ship over the Bartill high water, which was nearly seven o'clock. Wa then ran up opposite the City, but there was no dock-room for the Baltic, and passengers and light bargage were ferried ashore in a 'steam tug' which we in New-York should deem unworthy to convey market garbage. At last, after infinite delay and vexation, caused in good part by the necessity of a custom house scrutiny even of carpet-bags, because men will smuggle cigars ashore here, even in their pockets, we were landed about 9 o'clock, and to morrow I set my watch by an English sun. There is promise of brighter akies. I shall hasten up to London to witness the opening of the World's Fair and so 'My Native Land, Good Night!'

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT .- Great preparation are being made by our City authorities for the re. ception of the President and his Cabinet to morrow. The civic societies and the Fire Department have been invited to take part in the progeedings. The President and his Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Corwin, will arrive on Tuesday, and will be received at Castle Garden, by the Mayor and Common Council. From the Garden he will be escorted to the Irving House, where rooms have been engaged for himself and family. Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, in company with the officers of the Eric Railroad the Mayor and Common Council, and a large number of invited guests, he will proceed to Piermont to take the cars for Lake Erie. The company will halt for the night at Elmira, and Thursday morning proceed to Dunkirk, where the celebration of the completion of the Erie Railroad will take

Mesars. T. P. Hale, A. H. Bean, E. S. Ewing John Wr ght, David Chapin, Benjamin Beal, W. H. Calrow and Joseph Smith, a Committee of the Municipal Authorities of the city of Boston, ars rived here on Saturday. They come here for the purpose of soliciting the President to visit Bos" ton previous to his return to Washington. This he will probably decline doing, as he contemplates returning via Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittaburgand through Pennsylvania.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.-By reference to the proceedings in the U.S. Court, it will be seen that Edward F. Douglass, charged with the murder of the mate of the bark Glenn, has been found guilty, and will probably be sentenced " be hung. The trial of two other seamen, indicted for the same offence, will commence today There are now three persons in our City prison who have been found guilty of murder, and three or four more who have indictments against them

GABRIEL RAVEL .- This wonderful performer has just arrived from France, and will shortly

appear at the Garden. Books Received at The Tribune Office for the week ending Saturday.

Americans Warned of Jeautitam. By John Claudias Pitrat 12mo pp. 286. J. S. Redheld.

The Widow Rugoys Friend. By the Author of Atess. unres of Simon Sugga. 12mo. pp. 189. Fall.: A. Haft. The Heirs of Derwentwater. By E. L. Blanchard. Ira. pp. 509. Dewlit & Davenport.

The Mother-In-Law, or the late of Rays. By Mrs. Sandworth. 12mo pp. 187. D. Appleten & Co.

The Backer's Wife. By T. S. Arthur. 12mo. pp. 184. Dewlit & Davenport. The Banker's Wife. By T. S. Arthur. 12mo. pp.
Dewitt's Davenport.
The Sisters. By Henry Cockton. 8vo. pp. 233. H. Long
& Brother
The Cocrae of Creation. By John Andersoc, D.D. 12ms.
pp 376. Citcinnati. Wm. H. Moore & Co.
Poems, Dramatic and Miscolianeous. By Charles Junes
Cannon 12mo. pp. 23. Edward Dunigal & Scoler.
Dealings with the Inquisition. By the Rev. Glacial
Achille. 12mo. pp. 351. Harper & Brother.
The Book of Oratory By Edward C. Murshall. 12mo.
pp. 500. D. Appleton & Co.
The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Carden. By Patick
Neill. Fourth Edition. 12mo. pp. 429. Pall: Heary
C. Baird.

pp. 500. D. Appleton & Co.
The Froit, Flower, and Kinchen Garden. By Parick
Neill, Fourth Edition. 12mo. pp. 420. Phil.: Heart
C. Baird.
The American Miller. By W. C. Hughes. 12mo. pp. 222.
Phil.: H. C. Baird.
The American Miller. By W. C. Hughes. 12mo. pp. 222.
The Tracer's Companion. 12mo. pp. 135. H. C. Baird.
Struggles and Triumphs of Religious Liberty. By E. B.
Underhill. 12mo. pp. 242. Lewis Goldy.
The Octave Staff, Distonte and Chromatic.
By F. A. Adams. D. Appleton & Co.
The Traditionan History of the Olibway Nation. By G.
Copway. 12mo. pp. 266. Boston: B. B. Massey.
PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.
The Prisoner's Frierd. May. Fowlers & Wells.
School of Design. By J. F. E. Hillen. Nos. 1.6. PML:
Ourtn Rogers.
The Water-Gure Journal. May. Fowlers & Wells.
The Prisoner and the London Poor. By Heary Mayhew.
Part 5. Harper & Brothers.
The Ladies' Repository. May. N. Tompkins.
Hum's Merchanter Magazine. May. Freeman Hand.
Hum's Merchanter Magazine. May. Freeman Hand.
The Flough, the Loom and the Anvill. May. Pall: J. S.
Bainner.
The Southern Literary Messenger. May. Dewit & Da-

Shinzer.
The Southern Literary Messenger. May. Dewitt's Da-